

# Twin M Dwarfs Appear Both Fraternal and Identical in Activity and Rotation

Andrew A. Couperus<sup>1+2</sup>, T. J. Henry<sup>2</sup>, R. A. Osten<sup>3+4</sup>, W. Jao<sup>1</sup>, E. H. Vrijmoet<sup>5+2</sup>, A. Kar<sup>1+2</sup>

(1) Georgia State University, Atlanta, USA; (2) RECONS Institute, Chambersburg, USA; (3) Space Telescope Science Institute, Baltimore, USA;

acouperus1@gsu.edu

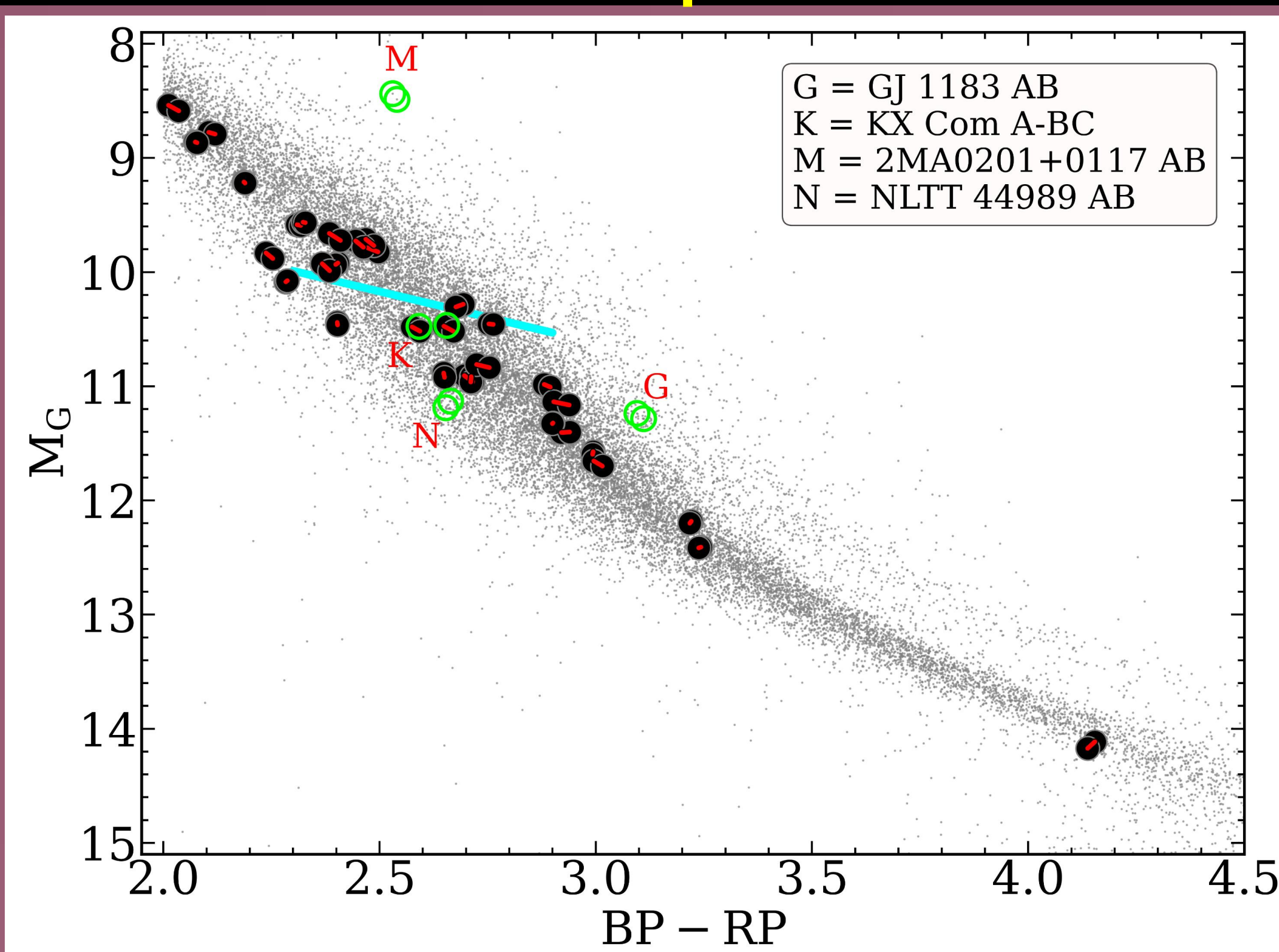
(4) Center for Astrophysical Sciences, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, USA; (5) Smith College, Northampton, USA

acouperus1@gsu.edu

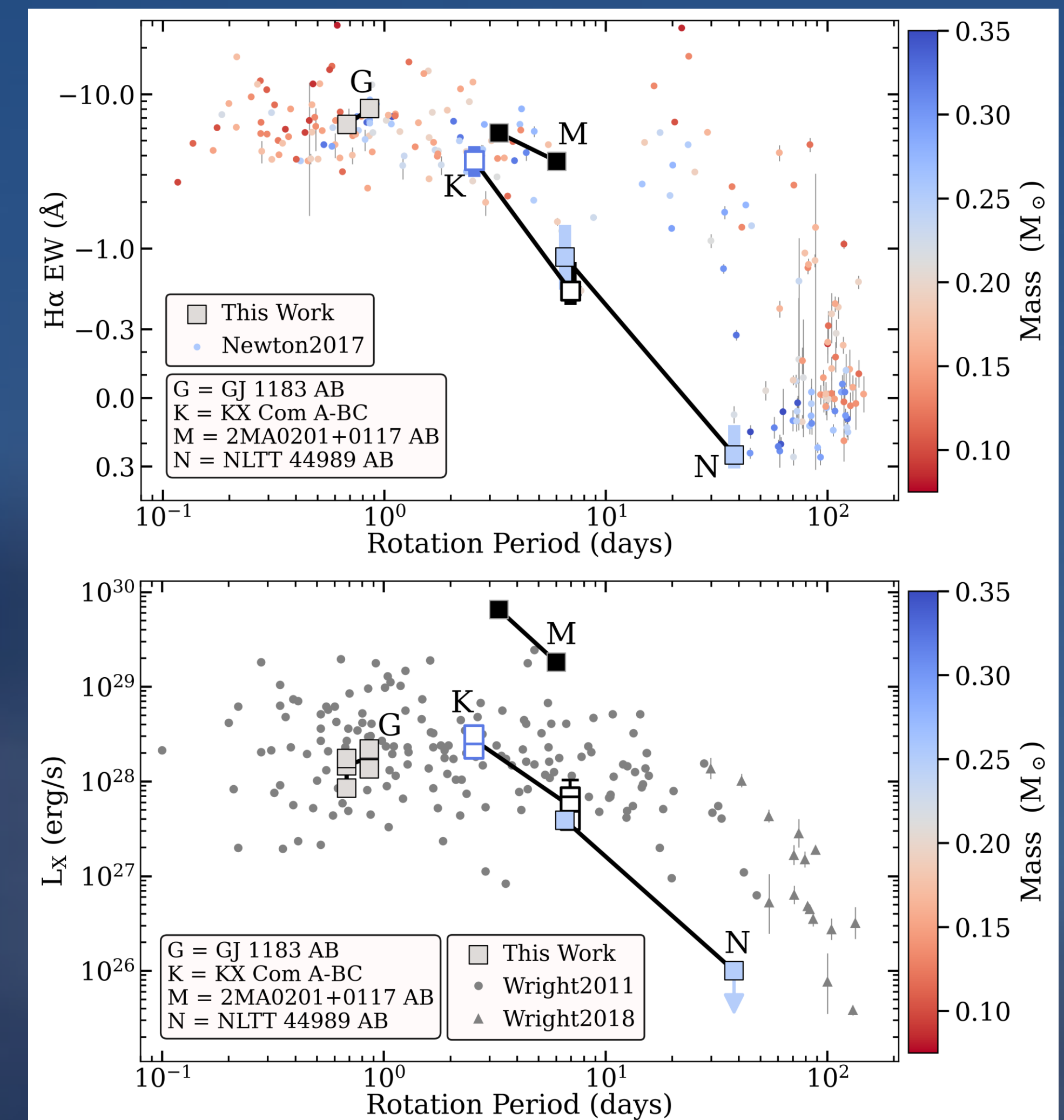
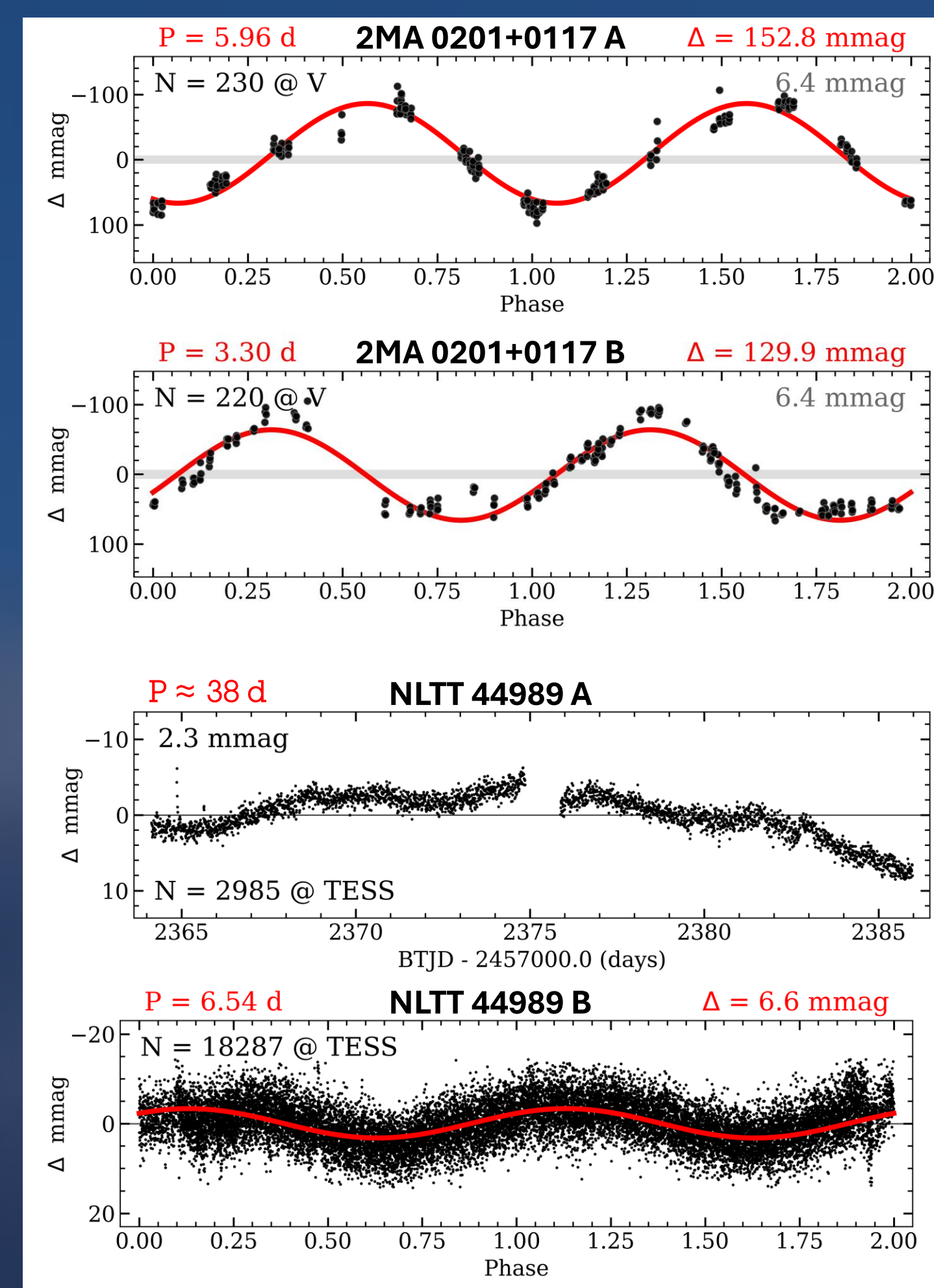
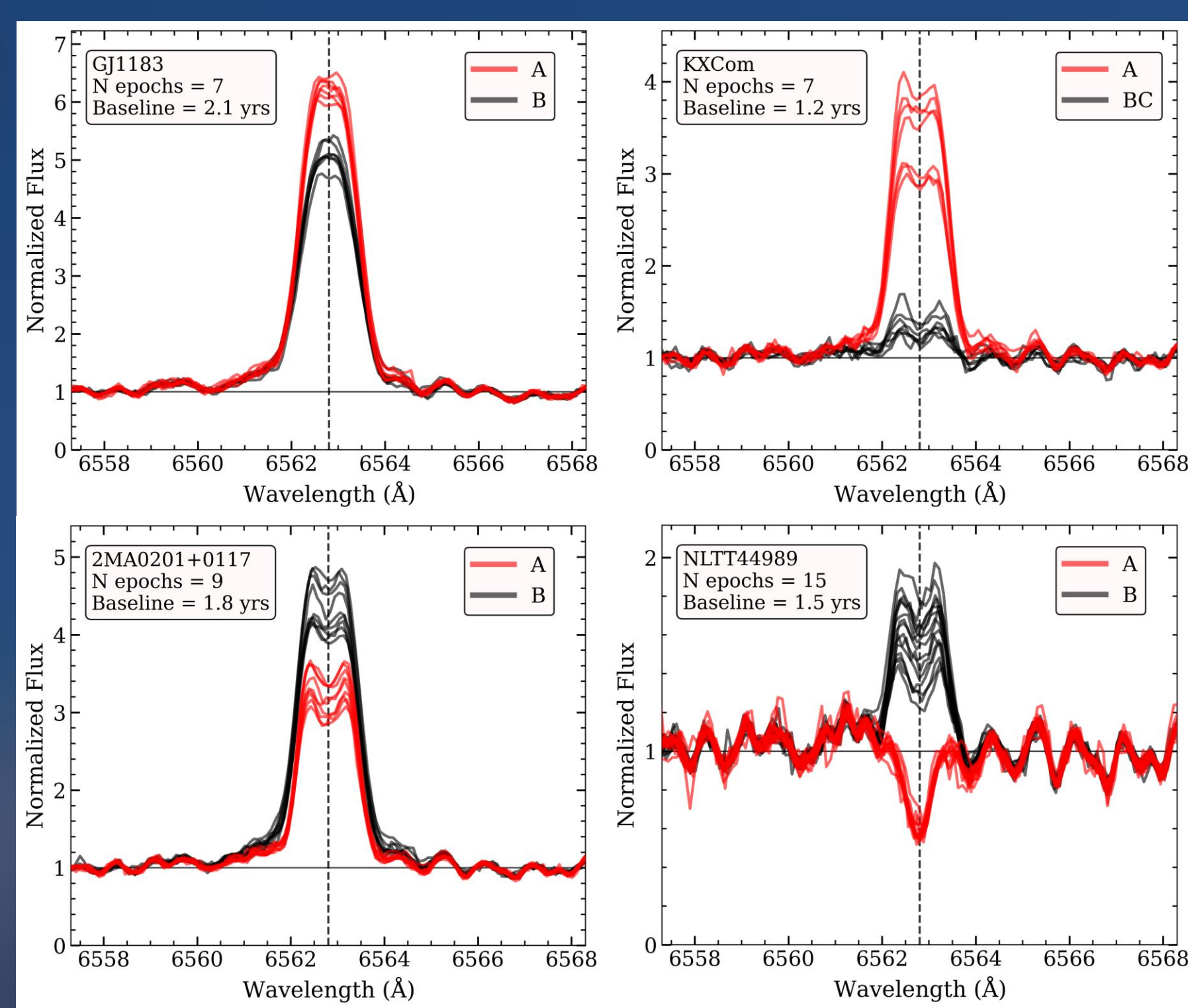
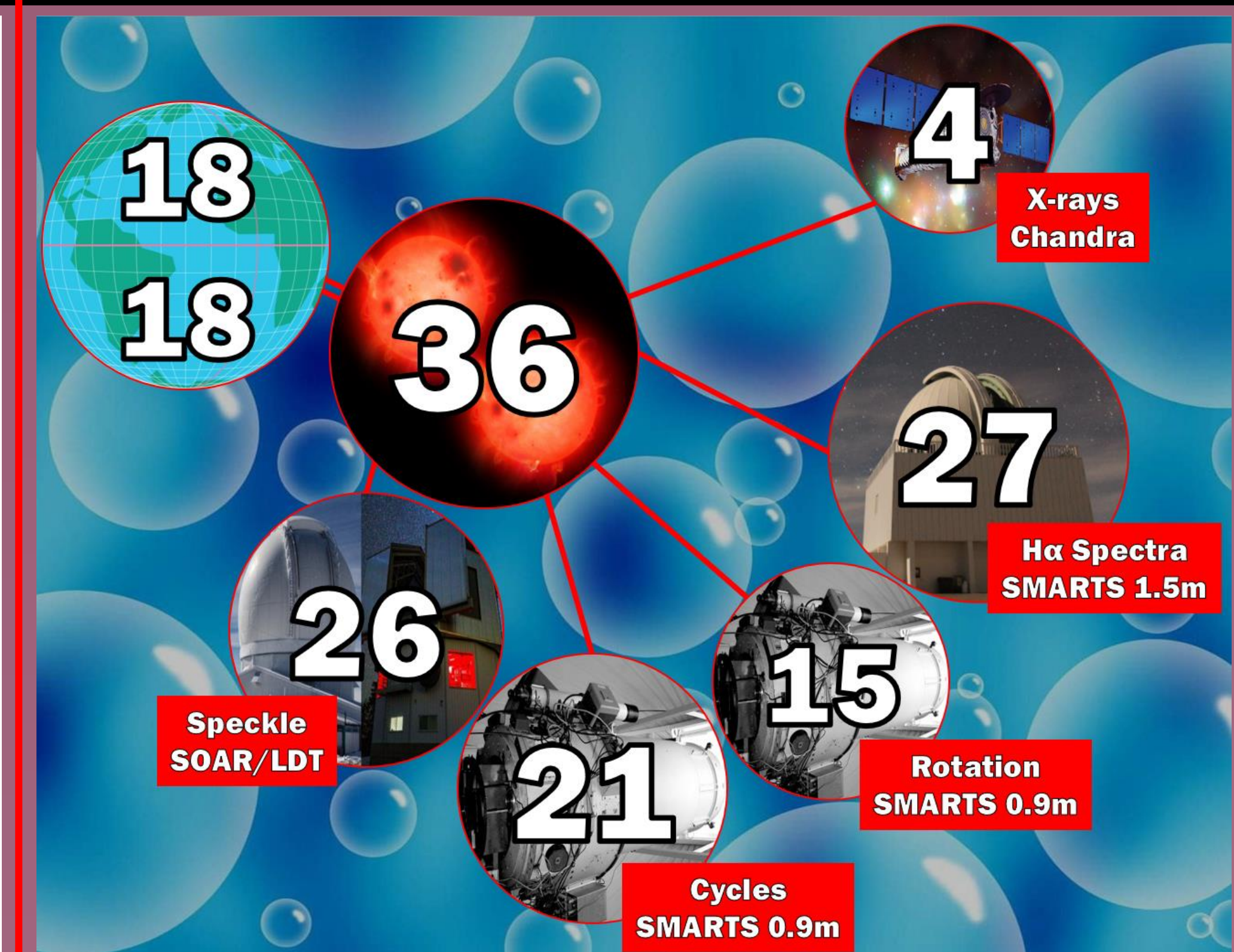
## Abstract

M dwarfs that host exoplanets – such as TRAPPIST-1 and Proxima Centauri – can demonstrate remarkably strong stellar activity, with a variety of potentially significant impacts on the orbiting planets and their atmospheres. Understanding the evolution of a planet's habitability therefore depends on reconstructing the evolution of its host star activity. However, the complex nature of M dwarfs has thus far prevented robust and precise determinations of this activity evolution. To this end, we have assessed the general predictability of stellar activity by investigating a sample of 36 M dwarf wide binaries with identical 'twin' components. Key subsets have been observed with several campaigns to obtain rotation periods, multi-epoch H $\alpha$  equivalent widths, X-ray luminosities, and long-term optical photometry. We also employ time series radial velocities and speckle interferometry to check for unresolved companions. Here we show results for the full sample, where many twin stars have surprisingly congruent measurements, in contrast to four notable systems demonstrating consistent differences in activity and/or rotation that might suggest star-planet interactions.

## Sample



## Observations



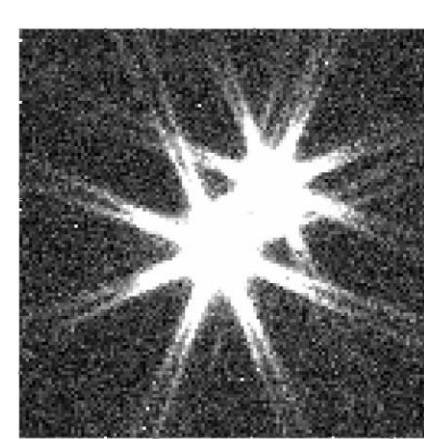
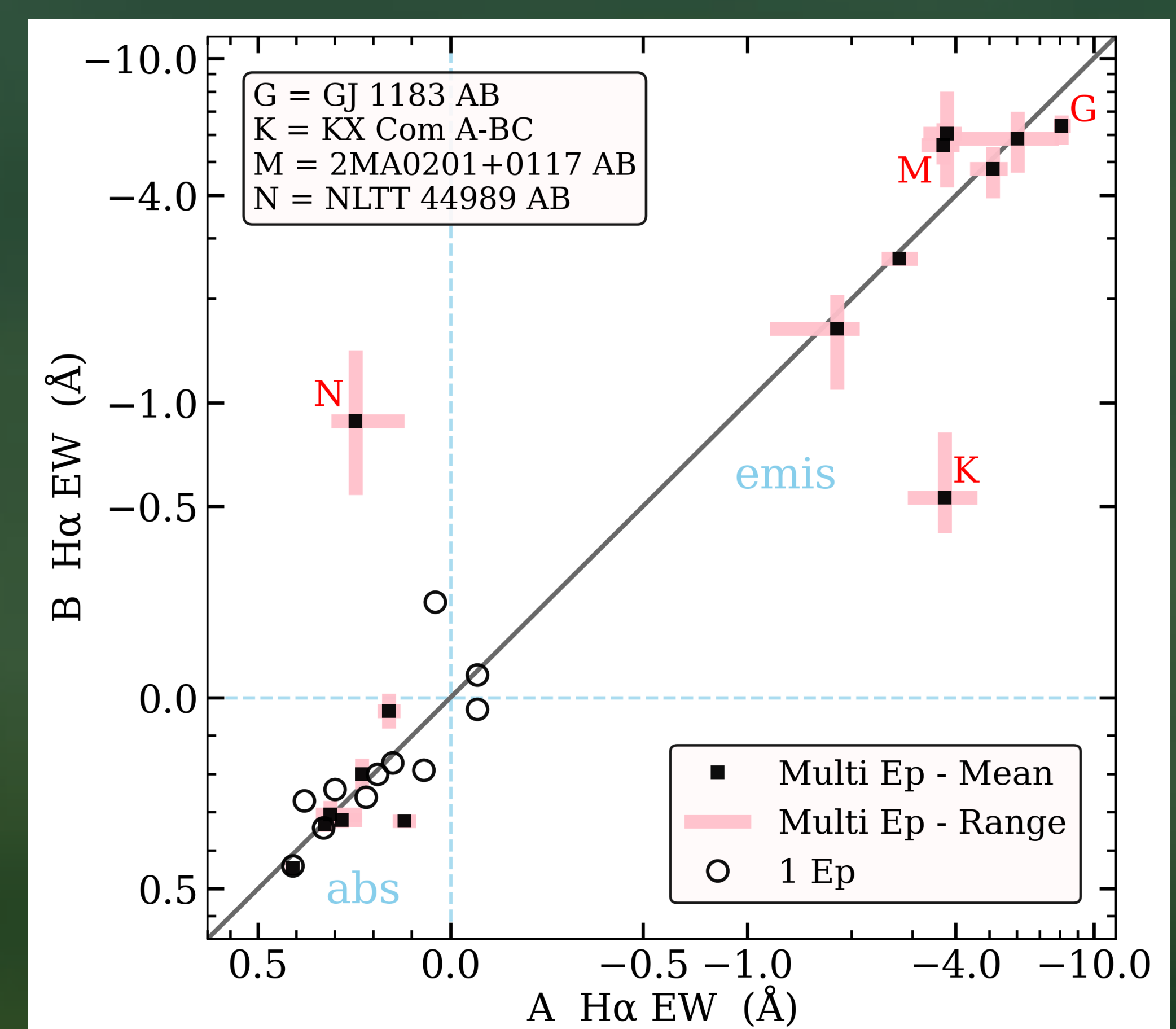
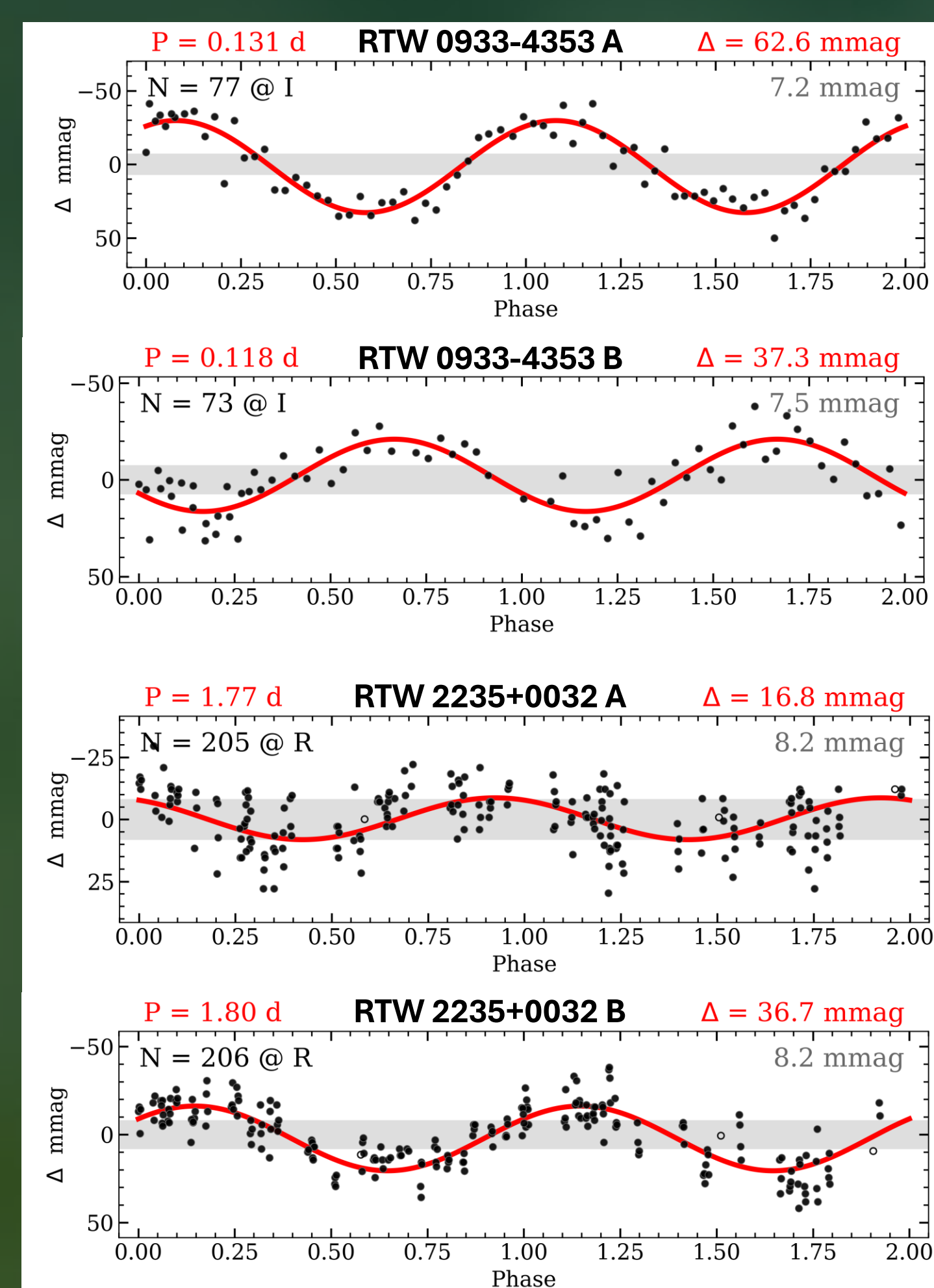
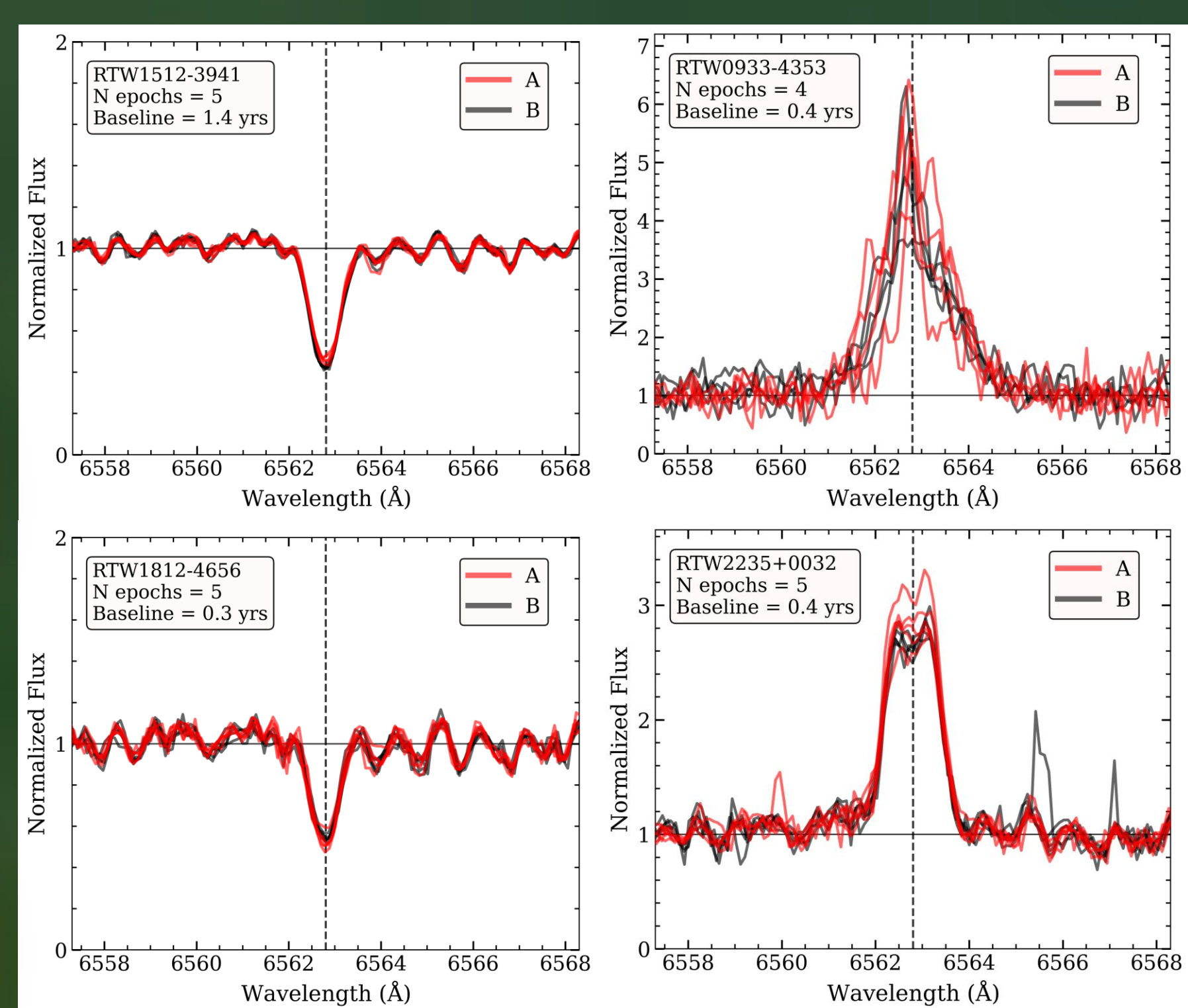
Fraternal  
Twins  
(mismatched)

## H $\alpha$ Activity

## Rotation

## X-rays, rotation, H $\alpha$ , oh my!

Identical  
Twins  
(matched)



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